Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1826. [NO. 448.

Vol. —32.]

PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
$ per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square, and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued and charged accordingly. All orders, and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Sugar and Coffee.

The subscribers have just received by the late arrivals from New-York, which they offer for sale—
Prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
Green Cuba COFFEE.
WILLKINGS & CO.
47—tf

Storage of Cotton.

THOS. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Will receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouse in Fayetteville or Campbellton.
47—tf

Thos. & John Lippitt,

Have just received for sale,
A prime Muscovado Sugar,
do. do. Retailing Molasses.
47—tf

Notice.

The County Court, at December Term of Cumberland county court of pleas & quarter sessions, qualified as administrator to the estate of Daniel Robison, dec'd: do hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly.
JOHN MURCHISON, Adm'r.
December 28, 1825—47—4t

Notice.

All persons having receipts for flour inspected at the public warehouse in Fayetteville, will call for the same before the first of March, 1826.
JOHN MURCHISON, Inspector.
December 28, 1826—47—4t

Thorough Academy.

The Latin Grammar will be commenced the next session, but no one to study exclusively. Those who are advanced in Latin, will, after a strict examination, be admitted according to this Scholarship. We decline receiving students, who are, at this time, qualified for the Freshman Class in the University of North-Carolina, as our scheme of studies extends no further than a thorough preparation of our pupils for admission into this Class, at the opening of the session in July. The school will go into operation on the 16th of January.
JOHN ROGERS, Principal.
December 26, 1825—47—4t

Notice.

On the 9th day of January next, at the usual place, will be hired, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Marquher, Sarah, and Nancy Campbell, minors of James Campbell, dec'd. at which time, all those having them hired the present year are required to have them present, and enable to contract
Said negroes may be rented for one year or more, the privilege belonging to the said minors—the terms will be made on the day of hiring.
JOHN HODGES, *Guardian.*
December 28, 1825. 47-2t

Further Notice.

At the same time and place, the Lands belonging to the estate of Mrs. I. Bohannan, lying about two miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape-Fear river, will be rented as above.
JOHN HODGES, *Agent.*

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Tallahassee, on the 30th July last, a negro man named

ESSEX,

about 25 years old, light complexion for a negro, 5 feet 10 inches in height, stout made, cross eyed, has a stiff leg, occasioned by a burn when small, the toe of the right foot cut off, (believed to be the right) and a down look when spoken to. It is probable he may have obtained forged papers for the purpose of passing as free. All persons are hereby forbid harboring him under the severest penalties of the law.

Essex originally came from the neighborhood of Deep River, North-Carolina, and was sold to Mr. John Brahan, of Huntsville, Alabama. I am inclined to believe he has shaped his course to North-Carolina, and that he is somewhere in that neighborhood at this time. I will give the above reward for the delivery of Essex, if delivered to me at Demopolis, Marengo county, Alabama, or to Major R. Lewis, Tallahassee, or fifty dollars for his apprehension and safe delivery in any jail in the United States, so that I get him. Any information by letter, addressed to Maj. R. Lewis, Tallahassee, Florida, will be thankfully received.
CHRISTOPHER C. STONE.
Tallahassee, Florida, Nov. 16, 1825—47-6t

Notice.

All persons are hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon for Negroes, which notes I gave him November, 1821, for which notes I received a fair equivalent. One was due January 1822, another January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to one hundred dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive any value for them.
JOHN McKINNON.
December 5, 1825—41-tf

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—
All persons are hereby notified to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay the balances due; active balances to either of the subscribers, are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.
WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.
March, 1825.—6-tf

At Auction.

BY virtue of a Deed or Deeds of Trust, made to us, the subscribers, by James Townes.

On Monday, 23d January next,

will positively be sold on very liberal terms, made known on the day of sale, the following valuable property:—

A House and Lot on the south side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, fitted up for a Store and Dwelling, next door to A. Turner's Store.

All the equitable right of James Townes, to the Lot and improvements on the north side of Hay-street, occupied by Willkings & Co. as an Auction store.

An undivided interest in the town of Jefferson, Montgomery county.

The Rock Spring place, within two miles of the Market-House, containing 10 acres of Land, and improved, so as to afford a comfortable Summer retreat for a family.

The Two Story Frame House on Mumford street, with every convenience for a family.

A vacant Lot on Hay-street, adjoining Mr. Dobbin's Coppersmith shop.

A Lot in Campbellton.

A House and Lot in do.

Two vacant Lots in do.

One moiety of a Lot on Winslow-street, near the head of the projected Canal Basin.

A Lot on Hay-Mount, containing one acre, a desirable situation for a summer retreat.

One moiety of 10¼ acres, immediately in the rear of the lot above mentioned. Also,

Eight Shares of the Steam Boat Stock, and two Cows and Calves.

JOHN CLARKE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
W. L. M'NEILL. } *Trustees.*
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auct'rs.*
Dec. 20, 1825. 46-tds

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURY,

AT THE SIGN OF THE LEDGER,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture Blank Books at the shortest notice—He has on hand the following, which are made of the best of paper, and bound in the most durable manner. Merchants wanting Blank Books, are invited to call and examine them before purchasing:—

Ledgers,
Journals,
Day Books.
Record do.
Invoice do.
Letter do.
Bill do.
Memorandum do.
Cyphering do.
Copy do.

together with a general assortment of STATIONARY, which will be sold cheap, for cash.
JAMES HADLOCK.
December 21, 1825. 46—4w

A great Bargain offered.

AS the Subscriber is about removing to Wadesborough, he is induced to offer for sale that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

Whereon he lives, containing 1200 acres, situated on each side of Big Brown creek, and within 30 miles of Cheraw and 12 of Wadesborough. Upwards of 250 acres of it is first rate bottom land, and the soil of all is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats. Nearly 200 acres are cleared, and a considerable part of it fresh; all under a good Fence. The improvements are, good Log Houses with shingled roofs and stone chimneys Apple and Peach Orchards, with several excellent Springs of pure and wholesome water. As I am determined to sell, if possible, a great bargain will be given, and, to an approved purchaser, long indulgence for a part or all of the purchase money, if the interest is paid; or I will exchange it for lands in the state of Tennessee.

Any gentleman wishing a good cotton farm, a healthy situation of good land, would do well to apply early, before it is rented out for the ensuing year.

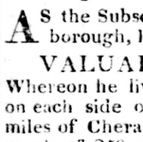
JOSEPH TANNER.
Anson county, N. C. Nov. 9—40-eo3m

Advertisement.

TO be sold at the Town House, on the 13th of January next, a Negro woman named Betty, belonging to the estate of Neil Graham, deceased. Six months credit, by giving bond with approved security.

At the same time will be hired for twelve months, a negro girl named Margaret, and a negro boy named Jim. Security will be required for the hire of the negroes, and to have two suits of clothes, a hat and blanket, at the end of the year, and the expences of Medicines, &c. to be paid.
ARCHIBALD McFADYEN,
Administrator de bonis.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1825—46tds.

Look Here.



AT last November Court, a BAY HORSE, the property of the subscriber, was taken from Pittsborough, by a Mr. Womble through mistake, I presume, he thinking him to be his own horse. Mr. Womble, rode him to his residence, (Deep River, Chatham county, N. C.) during which time it seems he was unable to discover his error—he still supposing him to be his horse—let him loose, thinking he would continue about his plantation, but has never since been heard of.—He is a horse of ordinary size, and trots tolerably hard, his hind feet are white, extending ten or twelve inches above the hoof; his ears are remarkably small. There are no other particular marks remembered. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by the subscriber, living in Orange county, N. C. near Murphey's Mills. JESSE TURNER.
December 6, 1825—46-4t
N. B. Intelligence can be directed to Haw River Post Office, N. C.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.
JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR,

in barrels and half barrels.
100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.
For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT,

stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.
JNO. HUSKE.
Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
*August 4—74**

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.
JNO. HUSKE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Brilliant Distribution of Prizes!

ALLENS' OFFICE, Baltimore,
November 9, 1825.

Drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

No. †11258 the great capital prize of						$30,000
†38010	do	do	do			10,000
34992	do	do	do			5,000
†26539	781	5934	14419	19718	prizes of	1,000
†17234	7069	32033	8418	23027		
†24614	16530					
†32676	3527					
†34764	36260				prizes of	
†38720	25188					
†39854	14654					
†12568	13227	13896	10753			
†12269	21472	16407	10591			
†27312	33523	12629				
†34287	33695	8734			prizes of	100
†38046	19246	1359				
†38012	34629	4186				
†39260	18179	9742				
†37672	962	23119	44438			
†21353	20588	25696	17881			
†38949	3104	29701	19542			
†39506	3846	28603	13572			
†27614	2541	15670	15701			
†17224	3433	18094	21099			
†24601	4668	21057	20588			
†18780	3107	31204	21353			
†28365	8653	31656	23923		prizes of	50
†37314	12104	34954	24126			
†30993	11787	35932	30634			
†32887	14743	37071	33343			
†17203	14051	38592				
†12567	19724	1423				
†34298	34739	4266				
†34943	37482	9530				
100 prizes of						20
200 do of						10
400 do of						5
20000 do of						4

☞All marked thus (†) sold at ALLENS' OFFICE, where the *Cash* is ready for the same as soon as presented.

SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES:
ALL IN ONE DAY.
SECOND CONSOLIDATED

Grand State Lottery of Md.

By an improved mode of Drawing, and to be drawn under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Lotteries.

On the 15th of February next.

Highest Prize $100,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
15	1,000	15,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
500	12	6,000
10,500	10	105,000
35,500 Tickets.		$308,000

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of ten dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 prizes of Ten Dollars will be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers from the wheel of *different* terminations.

To illustrate which, suppose 13,562—8,365 and 29,868 to be the first drawn numbers, then every Ticket in the Lottery ending with the figures 2—5 and 8 will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars.—A ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also. Every prize payable in *CASH*, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Allens'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 Market street, Baltimore.

Where in the last State Lottery were sold *both* the Capital Prizes, No. 11,258, $30,000, and 38 010, $10,000 and in *late* State Lotteries the $20,000 and the $10,000—and in a former State Lottery the great prize of $100,000—and where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to
SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
☞Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to. Address
S. & M. ALLEN & CO. Baltimore.
November 15, 1825—42tf

Sheriffs' Deeds.

JUST printed, and for sale at the Post Office, and at the *Observer Office*,
At either of which places, Blanks of almost any description may be procured. Dec. 1.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage
CLEMENT TRACY.
September 28, 1825—34tf

STOP THE MURDERER!

300 Dollars Reward.

THE Subscribers pledge their sacred honour to pay to any gentleman or to any person or persons whatever, that will at any time in the course of twelve months from the date hereof, apprehend and deliver to either of us, or to any Sheriff in the State of North Carolina, the living body of a certain *JOSEPH SOLLIS*, late of Duplin county, who now stands charged by a verdict of an Inquest convened by the coroner of Duplin county, of the wilful murder of Abram Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Sallis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a swarthy complection, a very large black beard, black hair and eyes, slow and lazy spoken, a grave and low voice, a weak and designing sly look, some scars on his forehead, near the border of the hair, spreads his mouth very wide when he laughs, the upper fore teeth somewhat defective.
BRYAN KORNEGAY,
HENRY KORNEGAY.
November 9, 1825—40 tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville N. C. or by
WILLIAM PEACOCK,
August 29, 1825—30tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

John H. White, vs. John Rawls. } In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rawls is not an inhabitant of this State.—*Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Whitesville, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
WILLIAM BALDWIN, C. M. E.
45-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

Isam Prince, vs. Timothy Spence, Administrator of Nicholas Prince, decd. } Constable's return "Levied on two pieces of Land on Hector's creek."

IT appearing to the court, that William Prince, one of the heirs at law of Nicholas Prince, decd is not an inhabitant of this state, so that the process of the law cannot be served on him. *Ordered therefore*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the said William Prince appear before the Justices of said court, on the first Monday in March next, at the court house in Fayetteville, to shew cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on as aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy Plaintiffs' demand, or judgments *pro confesso* will be taken as to him.
46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of the United States. vs. John Hinton & Samuel C. Brame. } Original Attachment. Levied on Lands, Houses and Lots.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Corolina Observer for three months, that the Defendants appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against them for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.
46 Test, JNO. ARSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

Justin L. Edwards, vs. Calvin Gillett. } Original Attachment. Levied on one Jersey Wagon, two sets of Harness & Bridles.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the Defendant appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.
46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Concluded.

III. *Of the Estimate of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for* 1826.

The public revenue is derived in an amount so preponderating from foreign commerce, that the state of the latter is always to be chiefly looked to in every prospective view of the national income. As the internal business of the country has worn a character of activity and increase during the present year, so has also its foreign trade, by that close connection which subsists between them. The exports for the year ending on the 30th September last, have exceeded ninety-two millions of dollars. The imports have exceeded ninety-one millions. Of the exports, upwards of sixty-six millions were of domestic, and the remainder of foreign productions.

Of the imports, upwards of eighty-six millions were in American vessels. Of the exports, upwards of eighty-one millions. Considering that the vessels of those foreign nations with which the United States have the most extensive commercial intercourse, are now placed upon a footing of equality as to duties and charges, of whatever kind, in our ports, with the vessels of the United States, this heavy excess of American tonnage is a signal proof of the flourishing state of our navigation. It may serve to show how the efficient protection extended to it by the early laws of Congress succeeded in establishing it in a manner to meet and overcome all competition. Before the era of those laws, it is known how this great interest languished; how little able it proved, before the auxiliary hand of government was stretched out, to support itself against the established superiority and overwhelming competition which it had to face in the world.

The foregoing amount of exports exceeds, by about seventeen millions of dollars, the average amount for the three years preceding. The imports exceed, by about eleven millions, the same average. Whilst this large excess of exports during the past year arises chiefly from the produce of the soil, it is satisfactory to know, that domestic manufactures have lent their contribution. Of the latter, there have been exported to the value of between five and six millions of dollars. This is an excess of eight hundred thousand dollars over those exported in 1824, and of more than two millions of dollars over those exported in 1823. The progressive increase in this branch of industry is naturally ascribable to the new tariff.

The effects of the tariff upon the course of our foreign trade, in other respects, have, as yet, been but very partially disclosed. More time must elapse before such a body of successive facts can be presented under it as may lay a foundation for confident conclusions. The law itself, by the terms of its enactment, has not yet come into full operation in all its parts, and the returns in possession of the Treasury are not yet complete, even for the short period during which its principal provisions have had any efficacy. One thing seems apparent: that its effect, up to the present period, has not been to diminish the general aggregate of the foreign trade of the country. In estimating the value of the importations for the last year, it is probable that even an increase will be found to have taken place in some articles on which the duties were raised; as in fabrics of cotton, and in several articles composed of iron; whilst in articles composed of wool, a decrease will be observable. But a fact challenges notice that can scarcely have been without its operations upon our importations during the commercial year just closed. It is, the extensive changes that were announced in March last in the Tariff of Great Britain. The trade of that country exerts such an influence upon the trade of other countries, that any important alterations in the former must always be likely to affect, to a greater or less extent, the markets of Europe and of the commercial world. The larger admission into England which the above changes authorised, of the commodities of other countries, heretofore positively or virtually excluded, for ages, from her ports, must have affected the prices of a portion at least of those commodities, by the prospect of a new vent thus suddenly opened to them. This is known to have been the case in regard to some commodities, the duties upon which were lowered by the British Tariff, which commodities are also amongst those imported from Europe into the United States. It is presumable that it may have been the case in regard to others less distinctly known. Hence the additional value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States during the past year, cannot, in all cases, be taken as the true measure of an additional quantity, the laws of the United States requiring the value of foreign articles to be fixed at the port of exportation, and at the time of exportation. These changes in the British laws of trade, operating simultaneously with the new tariff at its commencement, increase the difficulty of ascertaining at this juncture the exact effects of the latter, even for a single year, upon the course of the foreign trade of the United States.

The importations for the year being so large, and the provisions of the new tariff mainly attaching to them, a corresponding amount of revenue will arise from this source, during the year. Accordingly, the gross amount of duties accruing upon imports and tonnage, from the first of January to the thirtieth of September last, is estimated at twenty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars. The gross amount that will probably accrue for the whole year, is estimated at thirty-one millions. Should this amount prove to be correct, it will exceed, by six millions of dollars, the amount which has accrued during any one year since the excessive importations that immediately followed the war: viz. those of 1815 and 1816.

In estimating the clear revenue that may be expected to arise from the duties of the year, the amount of them to be drawn back on exportations of a portion of the articles on which they have accrued; the losses that may happen, and the expense of collection, are all to be taken into consideration. The duties secured by bond during one year, are chiefly payable in the year that follows. A portion is payable in the same year; but this is generally balanced by the portion that also becomes payable in the next year, on the importations of that year. It will be more than counterbalanced, if the importations prove greater, and will not be met if they prove less. Debenture certificates for payment of drawback, being demandable at any time within a year after the importation of the articles intended to be exported, the number and amount of them, chargeable upon the accruing duties of the year, can never be accurately foreknown.

The debentures issued during the three first quarters of the present year amounted to $4,489,710 29. This is more, by 1,537,710 99, than those issued during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The amount of those outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1826, was 1,858,315 64, which is more, by 854,315 64, than was chargeable on the same day, in 1824, upon the revenue of 1825.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of September last, was $2,987,347 22, which is 92,797 98, more than was in suit on the same day in the year preceding.

Deducing from the foregoing statements, the con-

clusions and probabilities that may at present seem warrantable, the receipts for 1826 are estimated as follow: viz.

From customs,	24,000,000 00	
From public lands,	1,000,000 00	
From bank dividends,	385,000 00	
From miscellaneous and incidental receipts,	115,000 00	
Making an aggregate of		25,500,000 00

The expenditures of the year are estimated as follow: viz.

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic,	2,032,454 66	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary & military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st January, 1817,	5,525,662 55	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy,	3,026,612 81	
Public debt,	10,000,000 00	
Making together		20,584,730 02
Which will leave in the Treasury, on the 31st of December, 1826, after satisfying all the demands of that year, a surplus estimated at		4,915,269 98

If the remark be entitled to any attention, that the recent alterations in the British laws of trade have affected the importations into the United States during the existing year, by increasing their ad valorem amount, it ought not to create surprize if the value of importations in 1826 should fall below those of 1825, because admitting that these laws served, on their first promulgation, to enhance the price of certain enumerated commodities in the markets of Europe, it is not probable that this effect of them will be either extensive or permanent. One of their main provisions is known to consist in a reduction of the duties upon a list of articles manufactured in the different countries of Europe, as well as in Britain. But the most important articles of this list were already so thoroughly established in the manufactories of Britain, as to be beyond the reach of competition from abroad. Hence the privilege of introducing them there, and especially to any large extent, (meaning for consumption in Britain, without here alluding to her warehousing system,) must prove in the end to be nominal rather than real. Among the list are seen fabricks of woollen, of cotton, of linen, of hardware; and the new scale of duties is to have added to them, in every case, the amount of any internal excise duty previously existing, or which may at any time afterwards be imposed, upon the same articles when manufactured in England. The forecast of that country, in all that relates to the interests of her manufactures, justifies the belief, that she will not fail to conciliate the continued protection of them, with whatever other abrogations she may engraft upon her commercial code, either in relation to the other nations of the world, or to her own dependencies in whatever part of it.

It has been seen how largely the exportation of our own manufactures, during the past year, has exceeded the exportations of the two years preceding. It may be added, that in no previous year since the foundation of the government, has the exportation of American manufactures reached an amount at all approaching to that of 1825. This is known from official documents as far back as 1803, and no doubt can be entertained of its being true for the remainder of the period. This fact, in conjunction with the increasing consumption of these manufactures at home, and not less of their improving quality, gives gratifying assurance of the progress of this most important branch of the national industry. It may be considered as marking the commencement of an epoch in the national resources, since an intimate connexion is believed to exist between the full encouragement and success of domestic manufactures, and the wealth, the power, and the happiness, of the country. The United States would, it is thought, overlook what is due to the essential interests of their agriculture, which can never reach the full point of prosperity but under the constant and various demand of the home market; of their foreign commerce, which can never expand to its full limit of activity, or reap its full measure of riches, but with the aids of an active home trade, and of an export trade enhanced in its value by being diversified in its objects; of the exuberance of their soil, yielding the best materials for so many of the fabrics which conduce to the wants, the comforts, and the refinements of the social state; of the industry, the enterprize, the frugality of their people; of the unrivalled equality of their laws, which, interdicting exclusive rights and monopolies, invites the most energetic exertions of every individual in the field of competition; and, finally, of the advantages flowing from the absence of pecuniary exactions by the hand of government upon the internal products and labor of the country—if they do not vigorously uphold the manufactures of the country, now for the first time appearing to be upon the eve of striking root. It is a commencement that deserves every seasonable improvement. The territorial size and fertility of a country depend upon nature or upon accident. Both the one and the other may exist upon the largest scale, but in vain, if a provident government do not second these gifts; whilst nations destitute of them, and struggling against positive obstacles of nature, are seen to arrive, through the wisdom of their policy, at the heights of prosperity and renown. To give perfection to the industry of a country rich in the gifts of nature, and blessed in the beneficence of its government; to draw out its obvious resources and seek constantly for new ones, ever ready to unfold themselves to diligent inquiry, urged on by adequate motives; to augment the number and variety of occupations for its inhabitants; to hold out to every degree of labor, and to every modification of skill its appropriate object and inducement; these rank amongst the highest ends of legislation. To organize the whole labor of a country; to entice into the widest ranges its mechanical and intellectual capabilities, instead of suffering them to slumber; to call forth, whereever hidden, latent ingenuity, giving to effort activity, and to emulation ardor; to create employment for the greatest amount of numbers, by adapting it to the diversified faculties, propensities, and situations of men, so that every particle of ability, every shade of genius, may come into requisition,—is, in other words, to lift up the condition of a country; to increase its fiscal energy; to multiply the means and sources of its opulence; to imbue it with the elements of general, as well as lasting strength and prosperity. It is in the destiny of nations, that the highest points of advancement are not to be arrived at, but through the complicated, yet harmonious action of these elements. That extensive and flourishing manufactures, with the train of useful arts allied to them, tend to propel nations in this onward course, is a maxim believed to be enforced by the best lights of experience, and to be of peculiar application to the United States, under the present circumstances, of their interior and external condition. By a flourishing state of manufactures we shall see rising up a new class of capitalists, rivalling in the extent and usefulness of their operations, and in the amount of their gains, the wealthiest of our merchants; spreading, too, by the education and habits for which their pursuits, when largely conducted, make a call, useful knowledge and science, wherever those pursuits concentre. By a flourishing state of manufactures, we shall see the gains of the merchant augmented even in his trade of imports, since for every foreign fabric excluded from consumption by the ultimate use of the rival fabric at home, other fabrics will find their way to us, consumption having no limits but the ability to buy, and this ability invariably increasing as home manufactures assume variety and attain perfection. It is then that they create and diffuse wealth, by what is the only true foundation of it in a nation—the universal, subdivided, and successful industry of the people. It is then that they make a call for an abundant circulating medium, by quickening the operations of purchase and sale. It is then that they attract the precious metals to a country, and, beyond any other power of retention, keep them there. By numerous manufactures, we shall see Agriculture, the first pillar in the State, stand firm: for when they shall have raised up new capitalists, who so sure to maintain profitable dealing with them as the owner of the soil? For the treasures that cover its surface and that lie beneath it, he is then sure to find a market, both regular and growing, whatever the political or mercantile vicissitudes at a distance; and as sure to buy at cheap rates the fabrics that he wants, cheapness being the necessary consequence of full competition among a powerful class of artizans at home. By numerous manufactures, in fine, we shall see reared up in the State that additional pillar, which, standing in the middle, is indispensable to the stability of the other two; for the State must be in a false position, lying perpetually at the mercy of extrinsic events, when reposing only upon foreign commerce and agriculture. The great intermediate interest strengthening and upholding both the others, is Manufactures. When, to the complete establishment of these, the Internal Improvement of the country shall have been superadded, the farmer of the United States cannot but perceive that the measure of his prosperity is made potentially full. Discouraging distances between himself and his customers exist no longer. Through the wisdom of art the obstacles of nature disappear. He sees combined with the advantages of a country, of almost boundless extent, and capacity of production, the facilities of quick intercourse, which compensate, to small countries, the want of these advantages. He sees time anticipated in the effective augmentation of our numbers: for, as with machinery in manufactures, so with canals and good highways, they change the relative weakness of a thin and scattered, into the activity and power of a condensed population, thereby exemplyfying the highest wisdom of legislation, the noblest works of government, guided by the intelligence, and stimulated by the energy of freedom.

In giving these opinions in favor of domestic manufactures, it is known that other opinions exist on this subject, claiming the support of distinguished names both at home and abroad. For these opinions, as they have from time to time been witnessed in the discussions of the legislative hall at home, the utmost deference is felt. Nevertheless, it is deemed proper to communicate, with candor, those contained in this report, deliberately weighed as they have been, and uttered as they also are, under the obligations of official duty. In the submission of plans for the improvement of the public revenue, none occur more likely to prove salutary than those that look to the fostering of manufactures, under the truth, that, in the multiplied productions of nature and art in a country, the result of industry and skill every where diffused, lie the best and only foundations of finance. When the people of a country are universally and profitably employed, the aggregate of individual becomes the surest measure of national prosperity, and revenue for the public occasions will always be at hand under whatever forms the Government may deem it most expedient and least burdensome to call it forth. The facts of the world are on the side of these opinions—it being incontestible, that nations which have reached the most imposing heights of physical and intellectual power, are those in which manufactures have been the most numerous, and arrived at the greatest perfection. It is more applicable to add, that this perfection among the nations where it has been most conspicuous, has been achieved through the most comprehensive and rigorous protection afforded to this kind of industry; a protection persevered in throughout ages, and never given up whilst its objects remained unaccomplished. The speculative economists of Europe are in opposition to the experience that surrounds them, and not less frequently to each other, and to themselves, when they would hold up to any one nation the asserted benefits of an opposite system. "France," says one of her most celebrated writers of this class, (but who knows how to reconcile the enlightened ideas of free trade with those first duties that every nation owes to itself) "is probably indebted for the beauty of her silk and woollen manufactures to the wise encouragement of that administration which advanced to the manufacturers two thousand francs for every loom at work." The same writer, (Say) whilst describing the condition of some of the provinces of that country, and which, as he says, wanted nothing but towns to bring them into high cultivation, adds, "that hopeless indeed would be their situation were France to adopt the system which recommends the purchase of manufactures from foreign countries, with the raw produce of domestic agriculture." France still adheres, in the midst of her riches and power, to the practice on which these sentiments are founded. Nor is the example of Britain, up to this very moment, less absolute or less instructive. The prohibitions, the bounties, the high duties, the penalties, by force of which, throughout a long tract of time, the manufactures of that country have gained so much excellence, never in any wise abated, until, by the recent avowals of her statesmen, high in intelligence as authority, British fabrics were not merely certain to continue the supply, immense as it is known to be, of the home demand, but to find their way in a proportion, far greater than those from any other country, into all the markets of the world. The United States, with a combination of natural and political advantages as transcendent in number as degree, have before them these and other examples; the lights of coexistent nations; the amplest demonstrations of experience, for building up their manufactures; and by that vigilant legislative assistance, without which they have never been known in any country to establish themselves in large or durable pre-eminence. Nor has this policy been found to interfere with an abundant foreign commerce, in the wealthiest and most industrious nations. It has, on the contrary, carried its bounds still further; since every nation, by its habits and position, will always command superior facilities for excelling in certain branches of labor and art, which it therefore chiefly cherishes, leaving to other nations the opportunity of excelling in other branches, or of running the career of beneficial rivalry in the same; by which system the artificial productions of the world are augmented and improved, and the fields of traffic, through the increasing desires and varying tastes of mankind, as opulence and civilization make new advances, more and more extended and enriched. If the nations of Europe, whose industry and interchanges move in circles geographically proximate to each other, have yet adopted this policy, or have fallen back in their prosperity by the fact of its absence; if those nations that have adopted it, are still seen to keep to it, or have only swerved from it after its ends have been attained; by stronger reasons should the United States act upon it. Their remoteness from all the chief sources of supply of manufactured articles, forms the additional motive, not to invoke that which might be drawn from the burdens and even exclusions still in full existence in other countries, against some of their primary productions. That a populous and independent nation, a nation civilized since the moment of its existence, and whose institutions, by their essential principle, tend to accelerate it in the career of intellectual and social, as already they have conferred upon it political eminence, should have continued as long as the United States have done, to derive from a distance to be computed only by the space of oceans, so many of the fabrics which conduce to the necessary or tasteful accommodations of life, if not without precedent, has, perhaps, not before existed in a case of any other nation upon the same extensive scale. Without adverting to the contingencies which may diminish or cut off this supply from remote hemispheres, the very deterioration to which time, and more frequently casualty, expose no inconsiderable portion of these fabrics before the natural and intended uses of them can be exhausted, and where the skill that made is too often alone competent to renovate or repair, becomes, by so much, a dead loss to the capital of the importer or consumer, and, consequently, to that of the nation. The amount of it would go far, it is believed, towards forming a fund for encouraging the equally perfect fabrication at home, of most of the articles of foreign origin, consigned, by the cause alluded to, to premature inutility or destruction. Besides the advantages of manufactures for home use, the present moment is deemed to be peculiary auspicious, not to say urgent, for fostering them, from the situation and circumstances of the rest of the world. An era has arrived, upon which after ages are to look back as to a point, in the commercial destinies of mankind. The colonial system is fast falling to pieces. Over immense regions it is totally gone, involving the certainty of change both in the channels and the objects of trade, as vast as they will be various. The family of nations has been extended; new continents, new oceans, are opened to independent intercourse; to a just and equal participation in the benefits of which, the United States cannot but be alive. These benefits they can scarcely derive, to the full and proper extent, but by giving themselves to the large fabrication of those works of art for which their climate, their productions, and the skill and capital of which their citizens are already in possession, especially qualify them. The course of their export trade for the last two years, as stated in this report, is an encouraging omen of their ability and aptitude to enter this new and great field of competition. Not to follow up such beginnings by timely and judicious measures, might be to let opportunities pass, not always to be recalled. Whilst nations shut out, by their limited territory, from agricultural products as the basis of foreign trade, have yet pushed the latter to its farthest limits, by manufactures alone as that basis, it is the favored lot of the United States to superadd to the extent and riches of their soil, a state of social advancement and an amount of town population, already equal to the most extensive and varied operations of manufacturing industry. Not to found establishments by which this species of profitable industry may take life and spread over the land, would, it is believed, be to forget alike what is due to the best interests of agriculture on the one hand, and to the further enlargement of our commercial power upon the other.

In expressing the convictions embraced in the foregoing remarks, it is not intended to close them by recommending any general revision of the tariff, as fixed by the act of Congress of the 22d May 1824. But it is deemed proper, under cover of them, respectfully to submit the expediency of effectively increasing the existing duties upon all manufactures of cotton, *of a fine quality*.

The facilities and inducements to the fabrication of cottons, of every description, in the United States, are so great that the most beneficial consequences may be anticipated from the full establishment of this manufacture in all its finer branches, in like manner as by the protection already afforded to cotton fabrics in the coarser branches, we have seen these latter established with advantages so manifold and decided. And should we establish, completely, the former also, such is the quantity in which we produce the raw material of this prominent manufacture of modern times, and what is still more important, such its quality, that there is no cause for apprehending that our immense exportations of it abroad will stop. On the contrary, it may be expected that they will go on progressively increasing.

Concurrently with this recommendation for an augmentation of duties on all cotton manufactures of fine quality, it is deemed advisable to submit also the expediency of lowering, to a small extent, the duties at present existing upon teas, upon coffee, and upon cocoa.

These articles, especially the two former, are of such large consumption in the United States, as to take rank among the necessaries of life. They go to make up a part of the daily beverage of the poor as well as the rich, and should therefore not be pressed upon too heavily by the hand of taxation in any form; the less, as they trench upon no rival production at home. Their more enlarged consumption would tend to increase, in corresponding proportions, the demand for sugar, thereby fostering a valuable production of some of our own States. The more widely also the habit of their use can be extended, the greater it is believed would be the prospect of seeing lessened the consumption of ardent spirits, so baneful in their effects upon the industry, the health, and the morals of the community. Under these views alone, regarding their connection with the public prosperity and individual happiness, any temporary or partial loss to the revenue that might result from an adoption of this last recommendation, ought to be considered as compensated. It is not, however, certain, that such loss would result; from the increased demand that might be expected to grow up for these articles by a reduction of the present impositions upon them. As regards teas, it may be added, as an additional motive to the recommendation, that, under the present duties, there is reason to apprehend some falling off, ultimately in our China trade, from the late laws and regulations of Britain bearing upon this important article of merchandise. The interests of a valuable portion of our foreign trade, therefore, and of our shipping, appear to be at stake in fixing the duties upon teas of all kinds, at rates somewhat lower than at present established.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

Treasury Department, Dec. 22, 1825.

G. M. Hamilton,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public in general, that he has commenced, and intends carrying on, the

Scouring, Spunging, and Hot-Pressing Business.

Ladies' Habits and Pelises, Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. &c. Repaired, Finedrawed, and Re-Carded in a superior manner, to appear nearly equal to new.

Having devoted considerable time, study, and labor, to bring this most useful branch to perfection, for the use of his fellow-citizens, he is conscious, that from the perfect knowledge he has of his business, and the punctuality and despatch with which he will perform the work entrusted to his care, to give entire satisfaction. I wish to remind the public of the old saying, that, "*a stitch in time, saves nine.*"

*** Mr. *Hamilton* can be found every day at his Store, (Sundays excepted) next door to Mr. Brown, on Gillespie-street.

December, 14, 1825. 45–4t

Blanks for sale here,

And Printing, generally, executed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENT

Tuesday, Decembe

The following gentlemen as having been appointed a on the accounts and claims of dent Monroe, viz.

Messrs. Ingham, Saunder Hayden, Tomlinson, Sloane

Wednesday, Decembe

On motion of Mr. Sawye rolina, it was

Resolved, That the Committee nals be instructed to inquire into returning the waters of Albemarle own channel, by a dyke across Sound, so as to produce a navi former one, through which the ed, when they landed at Roanoke

Mr. McDuffie gave notice Thursday in January, he resolutions which he offered mencement of the session, ment to the Constitution of

Thursday, December

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, offer ing:

Resolved, That, for the election Vice President of the United tion ought to be so amended that of voting by districts shall be States, *and that the qualified shall vote directly for the aforesa* the constitution ought to be further manner as will prevent the election officers from devolving upon the of Congress; *and that the eventual the two highest on the list that may voted for*, and shall be made by

Mr. McDuffie, from the on alterations in the Hall, ed, reported in part, recom lowing resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That for the pur it is expedient that a temporary in this Hall, on a horizontal plan the bottom of the pillars.

2d. *Resolved*, That for the like pedient that a temporary seat Speaker, immediately in front trance, leaving sufficient space members to enter: and that the be arranged in lines fronting the

3d. *Resolved*, That, for the like pedient that a partition be erected the rear of the line of columns chair, and raised to the elevation

4th. *Resolved*, That the expense ments be defrayed from the contin House.

Mr. McDuffie, on presenting and resolutions to the House, was evidently important that were done in this matter, it immediately, moved that the now taken up and considered.

The motion was carried, 59—and, the resolutions having read—after considerable debate on the table.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C. offered ing resolution:

Resolved, That the Select Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the of making certain alterations in the Hall of Representatives, be instructed to report upon the practicability of conv ent Library Room into a Hall for the this branch of the Legislature.

The question being taken on the of Mr. Mangum, it was negatived.

Washington,

It is understood that the Pr nominated to the Senate, as Com on the part of this Government to bly of American Nations at Pan ard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, Minister to the Republic of Colo John Sergeant, of Philadelphia B. Rochester, of New York, is no Secretary to the Commission.—

Washington,

The Senate yesterday confirmed mination of John Williams, of as Charge des Affaires of the Uni to the Republic of Central Amer

Also, the nomination of George (late of the Army) to be Inspector of the Army, in the place of Colo Archer, deceased.

CASH or Shoe Leather, given for *DEER SKINS*, By McNEILL & KI

November 29 1825—43tf

Confectionaries.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his is just receiving

A Fresh and General S of the following articles, which are the attention of country dealers, and of either wholesale or retail:

11 Drums Figs,
23 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
200 pounds soft shell Almonds,
100 do. Palm Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
Alexandria Crackers, Oranges,
Madeira Wine,
3 barrels Newburgh Ale,
Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin, Lime Juice,
Cordials of every description,
Fresh Candies, a general assortment,
Spanish Segars, and
Leiper's Scotch Snuff—

ALSO,

Cinnamon, and Rose Soap,
Opodeldoc,
Bateman's Drops,
Glauber Salts,
Camphor,
Nutmegs, &c. &c.

All of which are offered for sale at terms, for CASH. DAVID S

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1825.

Sheriffs' Deeds.

JUST printed, and for sale at the at the

At either of which places, Blanks of description may be procured.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1826.

te Legislature.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 26.

e resolved itself into a committ-
hole, Mr. Pickett in the Chair,
consideration the bill to create
e establishment and support of
hools, &c. which was reported
endment to the House by the
on motion of Mr. Sneed, or-
on the table.

Tuesday. Dec. 27.

f Stokes, from the committee
sed amendment to the constitu-
United States as respects the
President and Vice President,
resolution introduced by Mr.
h had been submitted for their
without amendment—which
Mr. Pickett was ordered to lie

presented a bill to amend an
Sheriffs and directing their
and compelling them to give
urity for the discharge of their

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

t from the Judiciary Commit-
was referred the bill limiting
in which prosecutions for cer-
shall be commenced, reported
th sundry amendments, which
to and the bill read the third

sed bill to encourage the pub-
historical and scientific work
, was read the second time.
t came from the House of Com-
ized Mr. Murphey to raise by
um of $25,000 for the purpose
s views into effect. On motion
t of Greene, the bill was amend-
out *twenty-five* and inserting
d. Mr. Hill of Franklin mov-
efinite postponement, which was
Mr. Ward moved to amend the
empowering the Governor to
ry the first mentioned sum, and
to Mr. Murphey without in-
years, upon condition that he
for the publication of the work;
n the work is completed, copies
hould be taken by the State to
$20,000. On this amendment
e equal and the Speaker decid-
ative. Mr. Forney moved a
hich was agreed to, limiting
the Lottery to *three* drawings.
passed its second reading Yeas
The bill was then read the
nd Mr. Hill moved to add a
that the benefits of the act
st in Mr. Murphey until he
Governor, for the use of the
ht of possession to all docu-
ncerning the aforesaid history,
s at his death, provided he die
mpletion of the work—which
A motion was made to lie on
an amendment proposed to re-
agement of the Lottery to na-
zens of North Carolina, but
ated. The bill passed its 3d
24.

SE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 26.

make an appropriation for clear-
Flats below Wilmington, was
nd time. Mr. Boon moved for
postponement, which was nega-

present protracted litigation by
jurisdiction of Justices of the
taken up in committee of the
reported with sundry amend-
House. After some debate,
ved for its indefinite postpone-
was carried 65 to 47.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

ore presented a bill to alter the
ng the members of the General
Proposes that they be held in
stead of August.]
o from the committee on Inter-
ents, reported a bill to autho-
holders of the Dismal Swamp
any, to increase their capital

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

presented a bill to amend the
of this State so far as regards
Brig. Generals and Colonels
read the first time.
create a fund for the establish-
on Schools, was received from
d read the first time.
making an appropriation for
the Flats below Wilmington,
third time and sent to the Se-

othing of importance in the de-
d by the Raleigh papers of the
ings of the Legislature. We
have a list of the acts passed
next paper.]

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for
ale, that *VALUABLE PLANTA-
TION*, in the vicinity of this town,
containing 120 to 130 acres, adjoin-
ing Cross creek, and the lands of
river, Cross creek, and the lands of
out 114 acres of which are under
his land is well adapted to the cul-
corn and wheat, and has attached
nt Fisheries. The terms will be
it, the purchaser giving bond with
y, bearing interest from date, and
perty, the interest to be paid semi-
further particulars, apply to

MARY BAUGE.

Dec. 22, 1825—46-4t

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Raleigh, January 3.

The Legislature is still in Session, though there is not a great deal of business before it. The bill for establishing a Medical Board, has passed the House by a considerable majority, and it is confidently hoped will meet with no opposition in the Senate. The abuses in the Medical Department in this State, called loudly for such a measure; and, although entered into at a late period, we have cause of congratulation that the eyes of our Legislators are at last opened on this most important subject. An adjournment of the Legislature was contemplated to take place to-morrow morning; but in consequence of the death of Mr. Howell, Senator from Wayne, (which occurred last night) it is probable the two Houses will be kept in session a day, or perhaps two, longer.

Board of Police.—At an election for Town Officers on Monday last, Louis D. Henry, Esq. was chosen Magistrate of Police, Paris I. Tillinghast, jun. Commissioner for Ward No. 1; James Baker, for Ward No. 2; Peter J. Mallett, for Ward No. 3; John M. Dobbin, for Ward No. 4; John Eccles, for Ward No. 5; Joshua Carman, for Ward No. 6; and John Kelly, for Ward No. 7.

It gives us pleasure to state that the fears expressed in our last of the loss of the sloop Express, have proved to be groundless. By a letter received in town on Monday, it appears that, having too heavy a deck load, she could not hold a wind to beat, and drifted with the Gulf Stream and violent weather, away North East, when at length she put into Stonington, Connecticut, in distress.

Victory of New Orleans.—The several volunteer uniform corps of this town have agreed to celebrate the Anniversary of this glorious victory by a splendid Ball at the Masonic Hall on Monday Evening next, the 9th inst.

The Clarendon Steam Saw Mill, owned by Messrs. Ricketson and Usher, in Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

The late rains have produced such a rise in our river as to admit of the Steam Boats coming up to town.

By a law of the present session of the Legislature, the act of incorporation of the Fire Companies in this town was repealed, and they have consequently been disbanded. At this season of the year it is peculiarly proper that we should be prepared for the occurrence of fire; and especially when it is remembered how many and distressing have been its visitations in other towns lately. It is true that this town has been heretofore highly favored, but it is not wise to expect a perpetual exemption from the ravages of the destroyer. We would respectfully recommend that one or more Fire Companies be immediately organized, and as there is now no inducement to do this but that arising from considerations of public good, it is hoped the proper spirit will not be wanting.

Raleigh, Dec. 8.

On Saturday last, William Drew, Esq. of Halifax, resigned into the hands of the Legislature, his appointment of Attorney General of the State. On yesterday, an election was held to supply the vacancy thus created. The candidates in nomination were, James F. Taylor, Daniel L. Barringer and George E. Spruill. On the first balloting, the votes were as follows:

Taylor 66, Barringer 46, Spruill 44.

No one of the candidates having a majority, a second balloting was immediately had, when the votes were,

Taylor 75, Barringer 46, Spruill 34.

After this balloting, the name of Mr. Spruill was withdrawn and that of Samuel Hillman put in nomination. This balloting resulted in the election of Mr. Taylor. The vote was,

Taylor 91, Barringer 56, Hillman 10.

The bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State; for the good government of such persons resident in this State, and for other purposes, has been, the bank bill excepted, the most fruitful theme of debate, which has arisen during the session.—It occupied two days in the House of Commons, in committee of the whole, and after a most able discussion as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the bill, the question on striking out the first section of it, (equivalent to rejection) was carried by a vote of 56 to 47. The bill was supported by Messrs. W. W. Jones, Swain and Iredell, and opposed by Messrs. Wright, Shepherd, Spruill and Stanly.—*Ral. Reg.*

Washington, Dec. 31.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over, yesterday, to Tuesday next. In the interval, an effort is to be made to improve the adaptation of the Hall of the House to the purposes of legislation, by erecting a wooden partition in the rear of the Colonnade, the other alterations proposed by the Committee not having been concurred in.

In the Senate, we learn, the nominations of Commissioners to attend the Congress of Panama, have not yet been acted upon.

Charleston, Dec. 26.

Destructive Fire.—A conflagration more extensive in its ravages than any which had been previously experienced in this city for several years, commenced on Saturday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and continued burning until nearly 4 o'clock, before its destructive progress could be arrested.—It commenced in a fruit shop, occupied by Mr. John Vigneau, near to the corner of Lamboll-st. on the West side of King-st.—The wind being fresh at N. E. the flames were carried immediately over a mass of wooden buildings, extending to South-Bay, and the entire square bounded on the East by King-street, on the South by South-Bay-street, on the West by Legare-street, and on the North by Lamboll-street, with the exception of four dwelling houses, nearest to Legare-street, was entirely destroyed. Besides the buildings burnt in this square, 3 dwelling houses on the East side of King-st. nearly opposite to where the fire originated, and the large mansion of Capt. F. Saltus, on the South side of South-Bay-street, (occupied by Mr. Roger Herriot,) with some of the adjoining out-buildings, were destroyed. Another wooden dwelling house belonging to Captain Saltus, and nearly adjoining the one destroyed, was preserved, by the unremitted exertions of the Hose Company. Several other houses adjoining the scene of conflagration, were repeatedly on fire, but were finally saved by the exertions of the citizens.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Ship Elvira & Abby, Cory, Providence.
Brig Mary. Vinson, St. Thomas.
—— Hunter, Carr, St. Thomas.
—— Fox, Purrington. Guadaloupe.
—— Hope, Green, Porto Rico,
—— Eastern Star, Theobald, Trinadad.
Schr. Gen. Jackson, Asplin, Baltimore.
—— Sophia Ann, Harward, St. Thomas.
—— Phenix, Robinson, Gloucester.
—— Beaver, Brown, Newburyport.
—— Falcon, Pierce, Charleston.
—— Diadama & Hope, Lombird, Boston.
—— Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston.
Sloop Niantic, Way, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Miles Standish, Mayo, New-York.
—— Almira, Holland, New-York.
—— Brothers, Smith, Matanzas.
—— Matilda, McLane, Havana.
—— Jones, Winchell, Barbadoes.
Schr. Milo, Bachelder, St. Vincents.
—— Midas, Weeks, St. Thomas.
—— Gen. Jackson, Asplin, Washington, N. C.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To. D. C*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 60
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		50
Peach,	-	do.	50	60
Bacon,	- -	lb.		7½
Beeswax	-	do.	30	32
Butter,	-	do	12½	15
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	21	22
2d qual.	-	do		19
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	12½	12¾
Corn,	-	bushel	65	70
Copperas	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		90
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.	5½	
Fine, do.	-	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	- -	100 lb.	5½	5¾
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime,	- -	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses,	-	gallon,	50	
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do		
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do		50
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,		3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	12½	14
Common,	-	do	11	12
Loaf,	-	lb.	22	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		1 00
Turks Island,	-	do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow,	-	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	00 lb.	4	5
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey,	- -	allon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, Merchant, to Miss Martha J. Yarbrough, daughter of the late Mr. Nathaniel Yarbrough of Franklin county.

DIED,

In New Orleans, on the 3d ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas W. Lorrain, formerly one of the Editors of the N. Orleans Chronicle. Mr. Lorrain was a native of Virginia, but resided for several years in Raleigh, where numerous friends will learn with regret that he is no more. The New Orleans paper justly says of him that he was an amiable man, and has not, probably, left an enemy behind him.

Military Ball.

THE subscribers to the Ball, are requested to call for their Tickets at the store of Mr. J. W. Cochran, on Friday or Saturday next, at latest.

THE MANAGERS.

January 3, 1826—48-1t

Attention!

EAGLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

YOU are ordered to meet at the Lafayette Hotel, on Thursday the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. at which time and place, a Court Martial, and an Election of non-commissioned officers will be held, and other business transacted for the interest of the Company. Punctual attendance is requested.

A. BAILEY, *Capt.*

January 4, 1826—48-1t

Rum, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers

19 Barrels N. E. Rum
10 barrels Mackerel
9 boxes Hyson Tea
4 half quarter casks Maderia Wine
20 rolls Cassia
2 bags Pepper
10 bags Shot
10 bags Allspice.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 3, 1826—48tf

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the Sale of John A. Cameron's property, are requested to come forward and comply with the conditions thereof. All accounts unsettled for on the 20th instant, the property will be resold, and the purchaser liable for the deficiency.

W. CAMERON, } Trustees.
J. M. DOBBIN, }
WILLKINGS & CO, Auct'rs.

January 3, 1826—48-3t

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber on the 20th of December last, a Negro man named *BILL*, five feet six inches high, about 35 years of age, dark complected, and very mild countenance. The said Bill is a carpenter by trade, and it is likely he is making his way to Tarborough, in this State, or staying about there, as he has a wife living in or about the place. A Reward of $10, will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Fayetteville, or $5, if confined in any jail in this State, so that I get him again.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 4, 1826. 48-tf

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, which, if not taken out before the 1st April next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

A—John Andrews 4, Seba Allen, Demsey Averitt, Malachi Adams.

B—Lewis Brown, Mr. Bellinger, Margaret Buie, James Baggs, Samuel Birdsey, Ann Black, Celia Briant, John Burkloe 2, John Boardman, J. Beach, Wm. Bell 2, John Bell, Larry Butler, Neil Beard, W. F. McB. Bowen, Jas. Burough, Samuel Burkloe, Demsey Burges, John Burk.

C—Ann Colvin, Alfred C. Chevis, Allen Cameron sen. 2, Robert Campbell, John R. Chisholm, Wm. R. Carmon, David Culbreath, Isham Counsel, Edgar W. Charles, Daniel Campbell, James Carter, Simon Casey, Lauchlan B. Cameron, John Campbell, Baalam Campbell, Foster Cleaveland, Neil Clark, James B. Crowder, John Conely.

D—Thomas Davis, James Dannelly, Albe Dean, D. Davis, John Dow, James De Grass, Rebecca Demsey, Wm. Davis 2.

E—Henry Elliott, Jonathan Evans.

F—Sherwood Fort, Chauncey Fowler 2, Angus Furdeson, Augustus Fuller.

G—David Gillies, Thomas Guy, Guion & Lyon, Jesse Gulley, William G. Gerrard, John B. Gillies, Daniel Graham, Elizabeth H. Guyton 2.

H—Mrs. Gabriel Holmes, Francis Hawley, Winnyfred Hodges, John Harris, Joseph Hostler, Wm. Hodges 2, George T. Hearsey, Absalom Hanson, Lidy Hamilton, Owen Hughston, Joseph Holloway.

J—Edmund Judkins, John Jennings, Alex. Johnson, Joshua Jessop, John Jordan, Jonathan Jones, Bryant Jackson, Dun. Johnson, Joshua Jones 2, Robert Johnson, William Jasper, Daniel Johnson.

K—Daniel Kinney.

L—Sherwood C. Lindsey, Jas. B. Lindsey, Benj. D. Lazarus, Elizabeth Locke, Duncan Little, Jeremy Lawrence.

M—John Merkeson, Joseph Moore, Wm. A. Matthews, K. Murchison, Malcom Munroe, Henry Moreno, Thos. K. Morrissy, Stephen Massey, John Murphy, Wm. Matthews, Janet Murphy, Samuel Malsbury 2, Christopher Munroe, Daniel Monroe, Parham Mize, Richard Murphy, David Murden, Robert Mores, Molly Moris.

Mc—John McDonald, Arch'd McLean, Malcom McMillan, Kenneth McCaskill, John McAlister, Mikiel McKay, Nancy McMillan 2, Neil McLennan, Alex. McAlpine, Daniel McColl, Wm. McDermit, Hugh McLean, James McKethen, Cecelia B. McLeod, Malcom McDonald, Alex. McDiarmid, Catharine McLean, Neil McKinnon, Arch'd B. McFadyen, Hugh McDougald.

N—Lewis A. Nicon, Jesse Newberry.

O—William B. Ochiltree, Edward Owins, Wm. Odam, John Owen.

P—Simeon Pemberton, Samuel Phares, Jane Prance, Mary Prance, Alex. Paterson, John W. Powell, Sarah Pinner, Malcom Pursell, John S. Pearsonce, Edwd. Phelps, Henry Parker, Garner Perry, Rebecca Price, R. Parish, John Pholey, Polly Parker.

R—George I. Rogers 3, Neil Ray, Richard Roberts, James Russ, Arch'd. Ray, Edw'd. Robinson, Albert Robertson, Lucy Rials, Robert Randolph, Kinay Rounce, Wait Robbins.

S—Henry M. Scott, James Seawell, Wm. Seawell 3, Oliver Sage, Shepherd Seawell, Jas. Sims, Abraham Smith, William Smith, Secretary of the Jewish Society, Sarah Sims 2, Alva Sexton, David D. Salmon, Robert Smith, Benj. Scarborough 2, Daniel Smith, Erastus Smith, Andw. Sinkler, John Smith.

T—Lewis Turner, Letty Thomas, Samuel Tremble, Thomas E. Tartt.

V—Charlotte Vines.

W—Abijah Whiting, William Williams, Hardy Warrick 2, John Waddill, jr. Harvey Ward, Maria West, John Wilson, Henry Woollen, Neil Wilkinson, Jeremiah Willis or Alexander McArthur, Bryan Wright, Rebecca Whitehead, John N. Williams, Catharine Warden, Elijah Windham, Ezra Williams, John Walker, George Washington, Wilson Webster, Andrew Wright, David White, William Ward, James Wilkinson, Jesse Ann Williams.

Y—John Young.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 2, 1826.

MAP

Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State,

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. Brazier, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

Terms—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, Eight dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

Negroes for sale.

I HAVE for sale a Negro Woman, aged about 20 years, and her male child, aged about 3 years. I want to buy a negro Girl and a Boy.

LOUIS D. HENRY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-6t

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

Notice.

ON the 17th day of January next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the late residence of William Hodges, decd., all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Five head of Horses, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Pork, Farming Utensils, &c. Bonds, and approved securities will be required.

JOHN HODGES, *Special Adm'r.*

December 27, 1825. 48-2w

Also, at the same time and place, the Negroes belonging to said deceased will be hired, and the Lands rented.

Female Seminary.

MRS. PEABODY,

WILL open the above institution at her house, on Monday, the 2d January, 1826, for the instruction of young Ladies in all the various branches of polite literature. The branches taught, and terms of tuition per quarter, as follows:—

Branches in Literature.

Orthography,	$1	Elocution,	$1
Penmanship,	1	Arithmetic,	1
English Grammar,	1	Geography,	1
History,	1	Philosophy,	1
Astronomy,	1	Chymistry,	1
Composition,	1	Logic,	1

Fancy, and Ornamental Branches.

Feligree work,	$3
Perspective Drawing,	5
Painting on Velvet and Silk,	5
Wax work,	8
Lace and Silk Embroidery,	3
Painting in Water Colours,	5
Oil Painting on Canvass,	8
Artificial Flowers,	8
Map Drawing,	3

Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with board in the Seminary, on reasonable terms. Every attention shall be paid to the morals of the pupils, and every effort made to excite emulation and accelerate their improvement.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1825. 46-4w

Tickets only Twelve Dollars

IN THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on the

15th February next,

and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 DOLLARS!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the Tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce.—Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	100,000	is	100,000
1	30,000		30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
15	1,000		15,000
10	500		5,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
100	20		2,000
500	12		6,000
10500	10		105,000

11280 PRIZES. $308,000

The whole payable in *Cash*, and which, as usual at *Cohen's Office*, can be had the *moment they are drawn*.

Whole Tickets	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

Cohen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114 Market street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been obtined than at any other Office in America.

*** Orders from any part of the United States, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

☞Distant Adventurers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to *Cohen's Office*, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, December 20, 1825.—47-1F

Hillsborough Female Seminary.

THE First Session of this Institution closed on the 17th ult, at which time an approved Examination of the pupils was sustained in the presence of the School Committee. the exercises of this Seminary will be resumed on Thursday the 12th of January next. Competent Instructors will be in readiness, at that time to meet the wishes of those Parents and Guardians who may commit their Children to our care, with a view to their instruction, in either the useful or ornamental branches of Female Education.——The Superintendant, deeply impressed with the importance of rightly training those who are now the daughters, but are shortly to be the wives and mothers of the community, pledges himself, as before, to exercise a parental watchfulness over his pupils, and to give such direction to the instructions of the Seminary, as shall adapt them to the eternal as well as temporal interests of those committed to his care.

Every thing taught shall be taught thoroughly and with a view to practical life. And although the lighter gratifications of female education, usually called "accomplishments" shall be attended to in their proper place and measure, yet the chief aim of the Instructor shall be to fit their pupils for *usefulness*, by inculcating, both by precept and example, *moderation, forbearance, good temper, self-control* and the *morality of the Gospel.*

To Parents and Guardians at a distance, who may commend their children to his attention, the Superintendant engages to provide them with board, in families convenient to the Academy, and where all due attention will be paid to their morals, their manners, and their comfort.

Terms of Tuition at the usual rates. Board can be obtained in the most respectable families at $10 per month, including wood, washing. candles, &c.

W. M. GREEN, Superintendant.

Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1825—45—4t

North Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of Subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post Master who will forward them. The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to do it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42.

☞ The Editors of the Catawba Journal, Western Carolinian, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Milton Gazette, Newbern Sentinel, and Wilmington Recorder, are respectfully requested to publish the above *once*.

Real Estate for Sale.

ON Monday the sixteenth day of January next, will be sold, at Public Auction, without reserve, in the Town of Cheraw, *TWO HOUSES and LOTS*, in said Town, viz: part of Lot No. 2, lying on Front street, containing fifty-two feet front, running back the whole width, 300 feet, uniting with 50 feet which fronts on Church street, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House, with three rooms below stairs, handsomely finished, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, and an excellent Well of Water; this is a good stand for business, and well worthy the attention of those who wish to locate themselves in Cheraw.

Also, that well situated Store House and Lot on Market street, containing fifty feet front, back one hundred and fifty feet; the improvements are a neat well finished Store House, thirty four feet long and twenty two wide, a neat Counting Room, a Shed thirty-four feet by twelve wide, a Cotton Shed and Ware Room, all in complete order and new. The terms of sale will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale. The titles to this property are undoubted, the same being conveyed to me in trust by James Townes, of Fayetteville, for certain purposes therein expressed. ROBERT STRANGE, *Trustee.*

November 15, 1825—42-tds

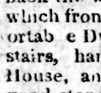
C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry. Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

For Sale,



32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

500 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings, and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Tanner & Currier wanted.

AN experienced Workman, who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will receive liberal wages.

Apply at this Office.

Oct. 4—35-tf

Leather.

A CONSTANT supply of different kinds of Leather, kept on hand, viz:—

Skirting, first quality
Sole Leather
Calf Skins
Kip do
Buff Horse Hides
Padding and Lining Skins
Colored Morocco, &c. &c.

For Sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1825—45tf

J. F. & John Lippitt

Have just received,

10 Hhds prime retailing Molasses,
10 casks Cheese,
30 bags Coffee.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

8000 bushels of Liverpool Salt, deliverable in Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825—44tf

Hay Mount School.

THE First Quarter of the Winter Term, of this Institution, will commence again on the first Monday in January next.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1825—46-3w

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Gun Powder.

Rogers' *Orange* Gun Powder of N. Y.

THIS Article, acknowledged to be superior, wherever it is known, is manufactured on new and improved principles, as conspicuously appears from an Orange *stain* thrown out on its ignition, a peculiarity possessed by no other Powder, strongly indicating the absence of all Alkalis, and rendering it well adapted to resist the effects of a salt or humid atmosphere.

It is *warranted* to possess the greatest degree of strength and quickness, and to contain only about one fourth of the quantity of residuum, or incombustible matter, which is found in the best English Powder.

It may be had by the quantity, single keg, or at retail, from

J. & S. BIRDSALL, Agents.
Fayetteville.

Experiments having been made of this Powder by one of the first Chemists and Engineers in this country, who found it to possess all the qualities above described, and whose certificate is in the hands of the Agents Purchasers not satisfied after making trial of the Powder will have their money returned with the expense of transportation.

J. & S. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-9t.

B. OLIVER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THE Subscriber having connected himself with McCAULEY & COCHRAN, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of *B. OLIVER & CO.* for the purpose of carrying on extensively in this place the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and to that end have purchased, and is now receiving, at their Store a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Purchased principally for Cash, in Philadelphia and New York, on the best terms, which will enable them to sell here at reduced prices. They therefore invite the public in general, and country dealers in particular, to call and examine their Stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist, in part, of the following Articles:

Common, fine, and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers
Blue, mixed, striped, & Safford fine blue Satinetts
Caroline and Circassian Plaids
Point and Rose Blankets
Flannels and Baize
A large lot of Negro Clothing
Plain and figured Bombazetts, of different colors
Gentlemen's Camlet and Plaid Cloaks, ready made
Ladies' Circassian do do
Corduroy and Bang-up Cords
Casimere Shawls and Points
Merino Shawls and Points
Canton and Mandarin Crapes and Robes
Italian Crapes, of different colors
Levantine, Sarsenet, Persian, and Italian Silks
Black and shaded Gros de Naples
Black figured Gros de Ta.
Barege, Love, Damask, Mandarin, Fancy Plaid, and other Handkerchiefs
Bandana, Silk, children's Chappa, English, and German Flag Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvets and Satins
Merseilles, Swansdown, Patriotic Eagle, and other Vestings
French, Grecian, Power Loom, Super Fancy Scarlet and Bolivar Stripe Prints
Tamboured, Loom sewed, plain and figured Mull and Jaconet Muslins
Plain and figured Book and Cambric Mull and Swiss Muslins
Cotton, Worsted, and Silk Hosiery
Waist, Lutestring, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured Satin Ribbons
Swiss and Mull Muslin Robes, bordered and richly flounced
Long Lawn, Thread, and Imitation Cambric
Curls, Head Ornaments, Wreaths, and Artificial Flowers
Irish Linen, Diaper, and Steam Loom Shirtings
Holland Buckram and Paddings
Bolivar Silk Stripe, a new and elegant article
Men's Beaver, Buck, and Woodstock Gloves
Ladies' Kid York tan, black and white Silk do.
Tortoise tuck and side Combs
Mock tuck, long, and side do.
Brown & bleached Sea Island Shirting & Sheetings
Domestic Plaid, Ginghams, and Bed Tickings
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets
Men's common and Beaver Hats
Do. black and white Wool do.
Men's coarse Brogans, Monroe, Cordevan, and Wax calf skin Shoes and Shoetees
Ladies' Leather, Seal Skin, Morocco, Prunel, and Valencia Shoes and Pumps
Whitemore's Cotton and Wool Cards
Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

Coffee & Sugar. Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea.
Pepper, Ginger, and Spice.
American and Swedish Iron, and Share Moulds
American and English Blistered Steel
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12
Cut Nails. Dupont's Gunpowder
Spanish Brown. White and Red Lead.
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Alum, Starch, and Nutmegs
Country and Holland Gin, and French Brandy

Together with a large assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, & Hollow Ware.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23—42-tf

Bonnets, &c.

30 CASES Straw Bonnets
2 do Leghorn do
10 do Cotton Cards
5 do Wool do
5 do Fur Hats
5 do Wool do
20 Crates Crockery, assorted

With a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, just received and for sale low by

E. E. LEWIS & Co.

December 13, 1825—45tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

James Kyle

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from New York—

Bolting Cloths, No. 2, to 8.
Super. blue and black cloth (very cheap).
Do. do. do. Cassimere.
Blue and black Cassinet, assorted.
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Merino and Cassimere Shawls.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, well assorted.
Whitmore's cotton Cards, No. 8, 9, & 10.
Osnaburgs, 3-4 & 4-4.
Superior fur Hats, black, drab and white.
Negro Cloths and Blankets.

With many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which were lately purchased at the package sales in New-York. Country merchants and others, may expect great bargains.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825.—44-t24F.

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality. (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825 —11-tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.

Just received and for sale by

H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,

By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

David Stephenson

HAS removed to the Store, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Snively & Co. on Hay Street, opposite the Layfayette Hotel.

September 14.—32tf

Williams & Fenn

HAVE removed to the Store, lately occupied by David Stephenson, on Person Street, a few doors west of the Cape Fear Bank.

September 14 —32tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to those who have heretofore patronized him, and announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

British, French and American Goods,

consisting of almost every article in the Dry Good line which is adapted to the market; the goods have been bought at the New York auctions with the utmost care to be cheap and desirable, they will therefore be sold either by wholesale or retail at very reduced prices. Country dealers are invited to call and examine them—they are as follows, viz :—

Extra super. blue and black Cloths
Super. blue, black, brown, olive, mixed, claret and drab cloths
Blue, brown, and claret ladies' cloths
Blue, black, and mixed Cassimeres and Sattinets
Red, green, and white Flannels
Green Serge and Baize
Camlet, and Scotch Plaid
Caroline Plaids (a variety)
Camlet and Plaid Cloaks
Ladies' Plaid Cloaks
Black and colored Bombazetts (new style)
Supr. black Bombazines, Ratinets, &c.
Black Circassian and Denmark Satteen
Rose and point Blankets
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hose
Irish nett negro Hose, Mittens and Frocks
Toilanett, Swansdown, Valentia, Marseilles and Bolivar silk Vestings
Plain and bordered Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs
Merino Hdkfs, and Points
Rich black figured silks (a variety)
Do. fashionable ombre Gros de Naples
Do. do. striped black habit Sattins
Do. do. plaid cloak do.
Black, white and green Sarsnets
Do and colored Mandarine Crape Robes
Rich fancy silk Handkerchiefs and Zephyrs
Blk. and white silk Hose and Gloves
Blk. Barceiona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Blk. silk Lace, and white crape Liece
Fancy daisy silk Buttons, Leaves and Frogs
Gimps, a great variety
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
White and green Gauze Veils
Black and colored sewing silk
Feather edge, embossed, and shaded garniture Ribbons
Black taffeta and belt Ribbons
Silk and tabby Velvet
Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.
Superior Gingham Cravating
Fancy Cambrick Print, (a variety and newest style)
3-4 & 4-4 furniture Chintz
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Swiss muslin Points
Plain and plaid Cambric Muslins
Bordered Jaconet Cravats
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Do. and do. book do.
Inserting Trimmings—a splendid assortment
Mull Muslins and Scotch Lawn
3-4 and 5-4 Cambric Dimities
Linen Cambrics and long Lawns
Supr. and low priced Linens—a variety
Brown Linen Cambric, for Calashes
Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings
4-4 Bobbinet Lace
6-4 and 8-4 table Diaper
Bird Eye and Russia do.
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Black and whitee-brown patent Thread
Cotton Balls and Spools
Damask cotton Shawls and chintz Handkerchiefs
Imitation Carolina and blue Plaids
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 apron Checks
Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Nett and webb slide Suspenders
Leghorn, Gipsy and Bolivar Bonnets
Straw, do. and Misses do.
Men's fashionable water proof Hats
Lafayette prunel shoes and Bootees
Morocco broadstrap Shoes and Bootees
Cotton Bagging and Hessians
Whittimore's No. 10 cotton Cards
Phosphorus pocket Lights, pocket Pistols, Scissars, Pen Knives, &c. &c.
Ladies' beaver and York tan Gloves
Men's Dog Skin do.
Also, a quantity of Men's Saddles
Foolscap and Letter Paper; Paste Boards.

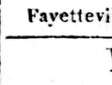
JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1825—43tf

H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,

50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
500 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.



ALSO,

500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

J. F. & John Lippitt

Offer for Sale,

1500 Bushels Salt
75 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
125 bags Coffee
20 hhds. Molasses
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 bags Pepper
10 bags Spice
15 bags Ginger
20 tons Iron
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads
German Blistered and Cast Steel
Cotton and Wool Cards
Wool Machine Cards
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, and other Dye Stuffs

As usual, an assortment of Patent Medicines and Paints, dry and in Oil.

October 26—38-tf

Wholesale and Retail

Drug and Medicine Store,

At the sign of the Mortar, Hay-street, Fayetteville, North-Carolina.

THE subscriber is now receiving an additional supply of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, also, a general assortment of *Paints, Oil*, and *Dye-Stuff, Paint Brushes, Hatter's Materials*, &c. &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or approved credit.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Prescribed Medicines carefully and neatly put up —A few bottles of Swaim's celebrated Panacea, *genuine.*

R. T. GOODWIN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1825. 44tf

FALL GOODS.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE just received, and are now opening, an *Extensive Assortment* of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash, either at wholesale or retail. Among the assortment are,

Extra Super London blue, black, and fashionable olive Cloths.
Do do black and blue Cassimeres.
Fine and common Cloths, all colours.
Double milled drab Great Coating.
Do do Lionskin do.
Sattinets, blue, black, and Oxford mixed.
Vestings, Toilanett, Swansdown, and Silk.
Flannels, white, red, green, and yellow.
Do Figured scarlet Pelise.
Baizes, Green Bocking and Drapery, 5-4 to 7-4
Blankets, Rose and Point
Bombazetts, plain and figured, all colours
Black Bombazine, 5-8 and 3-4, super super
Linseys, 5-4, high coloured stripes.

Hosiery: Lambs' Wool, gentlemen's white & col'd; Do do do half hose; Worsted, gentlemen's and ladies' black white and coloured; Cotton do do do

Shawls: Cassimere, plain and printed, all colours; Prussian and Braganza do; Merino and Canton Crape; Cotton and imitation 4-4 to 8-4

Cashmere Long Shawls
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
Diapers, 3-4 to 10-4, Table
Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Steam Loom
Cambrics and Jaconetts, plain, figured and checked

Calicoes: common and superfine, new patterns; Furniture do do

Mourning and London Prints do
Muslins, mull mull, book and Swiss, fig'd and plain
Laces, Thread and Bobinett
Lace Veils and Edgings

Crapes: Black Canton and Nankin; Do and white Italian; Do Hat do

Silks: India Taffetas, black, blue and green; Do Sarsnets and Levantines, black; Italian and Gros de Naples do; Do do figured do; Do white and ombre Shades, all colours

Ribbons: plain Taffetas and Satin, all colours; elegant feathered Scio do

Silk Hosiery, gentlemen's and ladies black & white

Gloves: Ladies' Kid, Silk and Beaver; Gent'n's Beaver, Woodstock and Buckskin

Furniture Fringes
Shell Combs, large and small
Imitation do. and Ivory
Cravats, black silk, plain and figured
Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs
Silk Hkfs, Ladies' fancy and black crape
Clothes and hair Brushes
Ticklinburgs, Osnaburgs and Duck
200 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Shirtings, brown and bleached, 3-4 to 4-4
Sheetings, do do 4-4 to 6-4
Plaids and Indigo Checks
Cotton and Wool Cards, Whittimore's genuine
Hats, fine and coarse.

GROCERIES.

Imperial and Gunpowder } TEA.
Hyson and Young Hyson }
Pepper and Spice
London Mustard
Indigo and Salt Petre
Bunch Raisins, in half boxes.

LIQUORS.

Cogniac or French Brandy
Holland Gin
Madeira, L. P. old } WINES.
Do. Sicily do
Teneriffe do
Malaga do
Old Port, in bottles

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1825—37-tf

Blanks for sale.

Molasses, Sugar,

Just received by Steam boat

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by

June 15—19-tf WILLIAMS & FENN.

James Kyle

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York a large and general assortment of elegant GOODS, among which are,

Rich Shaded and figured Gros de Naples
Do plain do
Superior black Nankin Crape
Do do Canton do
Nankin and Canton Crape Robes
Mandarin Crapes, black and coloured
An elegant assortment of Ribbons
Mermo square and long Shawls, super
Cassimere Shawls and Points
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, in half and whole pieces
Blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Superior Shaded Calico, and common
Gimps, Frogs and Daisey Buttons
Superior Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs
3-4 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached
Plaid and Camlet Cloaks, for Ladies

With many other articles of GOODS, GROCERY, HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE line, all of which are offered at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1825—tf

Bank Stock for Sale.

BEING about to remove from the State, I offer for Sale, 83 Share State Bank, and 17 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

Fayetteville, September 27, 1825—

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the South Boston South Glass Works, and have in store a general assortment of flint glass, consisting in part of half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, and figured pint and quart Decanters, and pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

February 24—3-tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale on reasonable terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the jail of Robeson county, N. C. a Negro Man who calls his name *MALCOM*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black, has a down look when spoken to, answers very quick. He says he belongs to Hardwick, of Chester District, S. C. and requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to the law in such case made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISON.

October 18, 1825—38-3t

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK

For the year of our Lord

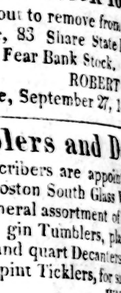
1826,

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single, at the publishers' prices, by

CHARLES

Fayetteville, Oct. 19—37-tf

C. J. TOOKER



CABINET MAKER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished the large building of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he will furnish all kinds of furniture in the Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter. N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—29tf.

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Livery Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, to the large brick building on Person Street, a few doors from the Cape Fear Bank, and directly opposite the Store occupied by Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers to the public reduced prices—gentlemen's saddles and Bridles, plated and common mountings, with a general assortment of Harness, for sale Wholesale or Retail. All orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—

A Tobacco Factory

THAT valuable Factory and Lot situated at Lower Fayetteville, known as the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a most advantageous and lucrative employment to any one acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco. The buildings are spacious and convenient, two stories high, forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and twenty wide, with convenient rooms for the business of the concern. This valuable Factory is offered on moderate terms, and on a long credit. For particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLIAMS & FENN.

J. M. [illegible]

WM. CA[illegible]

May 18, 1825—15-tf.